

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

This body convened on Tuesday of last week. The Senate organized by electing Hon. David Fleming of Dauphin; speaker and Geo. W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia Clerk. Hon. James R. Kelly, of Washington county was elected Speaker of the House, and A. W. Benedict, Clerk. Upon taking his seat Speaker Fleming delivered the following address:

"After expressing thanks for the honor conferred; requesting indulgence for errors; desiring the exercise of courtesy and propriety in conducting debate; and congratulating the people upon Lee's surrender, the Speaker said: Then swift upon the heels of this glorious news came the sad tidings of the assassination of the great and good Lincoln. It was the last and crowning act in the drama of hell born rebellion. Joy for a time was turned into mourning. All over the land men sat in mute astonishment; almost paralyzed and sad as if some dear one had been snatched from their own hearth stones. The people mourned. These halls were draped in black, and here, as well as all along the route of the funeral cortege, thousands of patriotic hearts flocked to do honor to their martyred President, and drop a tear beside his honored casket.

"But his work was done—and well done. He has gone to his rest and his reward—and his name is immortal.

"Events followed events in such rapid succession that the retrospect seems like the bewilderment of a dream. But now the noise of battle is hushed; and the tread of martial hosts mustering for the field of strife is no more heard in the land. The call for volunteers is left demanded quotas under impending drafts, we trust has ceased for ever. Peace is restored. The rebel chiefs, so lately defiant, are either fugitives in foreign climes, or prisoners of our Government, or on parole, suing on bended knee for clemency at the hand of that Government which they so lately defied and attempted to destroy. The commanders of those rebel hordes are now asking mercy from that government, thousands of whose brave soldiers, by their cowardice, were tortured or starved to death in horrible dungeons! It is a grave question whether these supplicants, even if their repentance be sincere, are entitled to anything at the hands of our rulers but to perish with the sword, which they have taken. Justice, humanity, and the future peace of the government, would seem to demand, in the language of our worthy Chief Magistrate, that "treason be made odious" in the person of at least some of these chief traitors. Certainly none should be set free who do not manifest some signs of honest repentance and a desire to return to true allegiance. But the defiant tones of many who presume upon Executive clemency, are such as to show most indubitably that they are only sorry for their defeat, and that they are still brim full of treason. Their repentance is not as real as that of Judas; for few, if any of them, have yet gone and hanged themselves. I do not say it should be done for them, but that the question is eminently worthy of consideration by the authorities of the nation. Certainly none such should ever be allowed to take any part in the government of the nation.

"But let us turn from this, for a moment, to contemplate the result of the war. It was commenced by traitors to sever the Union in order to save and perpetuate slavery, which was to be its corner stone. For more than a year President Lincoln and the government held off to the rebels the olive branch of peace, on condition that they would lay down their arms and return to the Union, promising them full enjoyment and even new guarantees for their "peculiar institution." But they spurned the offer mistaking the magnanimity of the Government for weakness—thus verifying the heathen proverb that "Whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." So anxious were the Government and people of the United States to preserve the Union and save the effusion of blood, that Congress solemnly declared by resolution, and the President proclaimed under the great seal of the nation, that if the rebels would lay down their arms, slavery should not be disturbed. But God, who rules among the nations of the earth, would not ratify this unholy compact, but so left our enemies to follow their own evil counsels, and to glory in their shame even unto madness; and so inspired our rulers with wisdom, and our brave soldiers with courage, that greater things have been done by us, and for us than the most sanguine dared to expect at the commencement of the struggle. And now, not only is the Union restored, and the ordinance of secession repealed, but slavery, that source of all our woes, is forever abolished; not only by the proclamation of the Executive, but according to the indisputable terms of the Constitution. And now indeed can the great hell of independence truly proclaim "liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"The address concludes with an allusion to the cost of the war; the debt of gratitude which the country owes to the soldiers; the necessity of economy; an equalization of our burdens; and the development of the State resources.

"After the organization the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced and

presented a message in writing from the Governor as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN: The toils and anxieties of the last four years have, from time to time, brought on me severe attacks of disease. From the most severe of these I am now slowly struggling towards recovery. I find that to give my constitution an opportunity to continue this struggle, it is absolutely necessary that I should, without delay, make a short sea voyage and sojourn in a milder climate. Under the pressure of this necessity I go to the Island of Cuba. It is my hope and intention to return in good season to welcome you on your arrival at the seat of Government. But if it should be found indispensable that my visit to Cuba should be prolonged to the early part of February, this message will serve to lay before you the cause of my absence at the commencement of your session. In this case I feel sure that you will adopt such course as shall consist with your wisdom and with the affectionate consideration which I have always received at your hands.

It would, however, not become me to forget that the issues of life are in the hands of the One above all, and that many have found death waiting for them on a foreign shore to which they have been sent in search of health. Should such be my fate, I shall draw my last breath with a sense of the deepest gratitude to the people of the commonwealth and their representatives for the cheerful, manly, unflinching support which they have given during the last four years to the great cause of the right, and to me and my efforts to maintain it, and with a prayer of thankfulness to Almighty God that He strengthened me till the end of the cruel rebellion, and thought me worthy to be permitted to continue to that time as the Chief Magistrate of the people of Pennsylvania. To have my name connected in that relation with such a people during such a time ought to be enough to fill the highest measures of any man's ambition.

ANDREW G. CURTIN. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg November 27, 1865. The Legislature without endeavoring to transact any further business adjourned to Tuesday the 9th at 3 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Harrisburg Jan. 10, 1866.

EDITOR JOURNAL: As most of your readers are interested in the movements of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company I cut from the many articles of the New York Herald of yesterday an item of considerable significance which I hope you will insert. It is as follows:

The Pottsville Miner Journal says—We learn that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad companies have entered into the following arrangements:—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is to lay down an additional rail to make a six foot gauge over its line and branches, and the Atlantic and Great Western is to lay down an additional rail from Milton to connect with its road, so as to receive the traffic passing over the respective roads. By this means a connection will be made with Philadelphia as well as New York. One of the conditions of the arrangement is the establishment of a line of steamships immediately between Philadelphia and Liverpool. This is an important arrangement, if the rumor is correct. I am informed that this arrangement contemplates making the main line of the Atlantic still farther south to the Spruce Creek route, and that a northern branch is to reach to Buffalo. There is hope for Potter yet. J. S. M.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1865.

Christmas Day has come and nearly gone. The weather has been bad—cloudy above and muddy below; but the occasion on the whole has been one of enjoyment—quite home like enjoyment—if indeed anything in Washington can be said to be home-like.

We hear much about a prospective rupture between the President and Congress. There is nothing in it. Men may differ as to details but the great object to be attained is perfectly understood and earnestly sought for by all patriotic men. Mr. Johnson has but one object in view,—the speedy and complete restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their Constitutional relations. In this object he will be warmly seconded by Congress. Those who want to make political capital upon the proposed rupture between the Executive and the Legislative branches, will fail in business. It has been hinted here, that the Democratic party was shortly to come in to power by means of Mr. Johnson—they uniting with him, and letting the radical Congress go to grief in its own way.

Here where the pulse of political parties can be felt, it is painfully evident that the once glorious Democratic Party can never be revived by Mr. Johnson—or anybody else.

These statements misrepresent the President. He is progressive, patriotic and sensible. It is his earnest wish to accomplish as much in the interest of civilization and humanity during his administration, as possible. He may make haste slowly but his movements are all in the right direction. If he does not do all that might be done—he is not the first who has not.

It is desirable that nothing unduly oppressive should be indulged in at present even though it might be well deserved, and no sane man believes that Congress will impose any condition that should not, and that can not be complied with. The difference between Mr. Stevens and those who oppose him, is merely technical, and can easily be reconciled. Our real danger is in the financial ruin that must follow our present extravagance.

We are importing far beyond our ability to pay. It is some consolation to know that those foreign houses, who encourage our extensive traffic in finery will be called upon to suffer with us.

That a crash will come is now certain and we presume unavoidable. Men may buy beyond their means for a time; but the secret is sure to pop out, and in about nine cases out of ten it will come out when least expected, and least welcome. Those who keep out of debt and avoid speculation, and other unusually rapid means of becoming rich, will have occasion to be thankful for it, and for commending their prudence and foresight in so doing. When we learn to live within our means and to use home-made goods, we shall be able to get on smoothly. That the next panic, as it seems to must come, may be the means of teaching us this, so that we will not forget it, is earnestly to be hoped. It will then have served one good purpose, at least. General inactivity prevails during the holidays.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1866.

The New Year celebration in this city has passed off quietly. The weather has been intensely bad. Nearly everybody got very drunk on Christmas, but they have been favored with an appropriate season in which to do penance. An election was held here in December, at which time those opposed to Negro Suffrage in this District, expressed their dissent by voting—those in favor of tendering the right to vote to all men without regard to color, having represented their views by written memorials bearing their names, and presented to Congress by Messrs. Wilson and Sumner. Some wealthy citizens of the District have petitioned to the Supreme Court thereof, praying that an injunction may issue restraining the Mayor and Common Council from paying the costs of that Election. Mr. Wm. A. Cook appears for the petitioners and represents that they are heavy tax-payers and very much averse to seeing their money footed away. The learned counsel for the petitioners further argues that many of the voters at the Election aforesaid can write, and that the proper way would have been to sign a petition as numerous as they pleased, and send it to Congress. This certainly would have been far cheaper. No decision in the case has yet been rendered.

In Alexandria, those opposed to Negro Suffrage have indicated their chivalric opposition by falling at the darkies bill meal, with knives, pistols and other weapons. The result is, they have gotten themselves into a scrape. On getting sober, they found themselves in the hands of the Yankee soldiers; and had the pleasure to hear that a Military Commission was to be appointed to see to their cases.

It has been rumored here for some time that Chief Justice Chase is not willing that Mr. Davis should be tried in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, on account of the occupation of that Territory by the Military. There doubtless, in the minds of all lovers of Constitutional liberty, a deep set aversion to military rule. A speedy return to "law and order" is very desirable; but the Chief Justice would seem to be more nice than wise in this instance, and instead of hastening forward the return of the Nation to the old ways he may be the means or delaying that wished for time indefinitely.

As the time approaches for the re-assembly of Congress the members elect from the Southern States come flocking in force. It will gratify their friends to learn that they possess a rare endowment of patience; and as this quality will come into requisition considerably for the next year or two, it is fortunate that they have been so liberally gifted. We venture to hope, and we think not without reason, that an exception to the general course will be made in favor of those sections whose people have had the good sense—and great kindness, to elect loyal men to come here—men who, in the South, have withstood the storm of faction, maintaining their loyalty against odds, challenge our unqualified admiration. Men who have failed to come up to the full standard of manhood, but who have basely endeavored to turn the madness of the weak and ignorant to their own advantage, and who have rushed headlong into treason should be frowned down, execrated, kept out in the cold—if for no other reason, out of regard for their unfortunate constituency.

The reports of the various Cabinet officers present at least two very noticeable features—the proposition by the head of the Post Office Department to make that branch of the Government self-sustaining; and by the Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the volume of the currency, and return as soon as the business interests of the country will admit, to a specie basis. "As soon as the business interests of the country will admit," is rather indefinite; but it is cheering to believe that the Nation is able to make progress in the right direction at least.

The reports of the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments merely recite the events of the past, and are prosy. These "dogs" have had their "day," and now must give way for the heroes of Peace.

A Sergeant of Allegany who accompanied Gen Sherman in his great march through the South visited the tomb of Marion, at Cheraw, S. C., and brought home a small parcel of moss from the grave of that hero of the revolution. He also copied in a diary the following singular epitaph from a large tomb stone of one whose grave was enclosed with a neat iron railing in the cemetery at Cheraw; it was copied by many of the soldiers, and is as follows: "My name, my country, what is that to thee? What whether high or low my pedigree? Perhaps I fell below them all—what then? Suffice it stranger, that thou see'st a tomb, Thou knowest its use, it hides—no matter whom.

FROM THE SOUTH.

TAYLOR FARM, NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 4, '66.

DEAR BOYS: I believe there are a dozen of you who will know who this is to; if I can write what will interest others as well, I shall be happy. But I find my time here so completely filled up, that even my promise to write to you all at once is somewhat hard to redeem. I suppose most of you have read at least a part of the President's Message, and formed your own opinion thereon,—either with or without having read some newspaper opinion first. But there are boys here who seem to me to have natural powers very much like your own who do not know that the President issues an annual message at the meeting of Congress—they do know that there is a President, and that the "Rebels killed Abraham Lincoln"—so they say. Looking at things from here, you do not seem to need much but what you are capable of doing for yourself, but if I can help you to a better knowledge than you would else obtain of the history that is now being lived, I shall not think the time spent in vain.

My journey here was uneventful enough. The Erie Railroad sustained its reputation of being always behind time, by landing us in New York at eight in the evening when we should have been there about eleven in the morning, but I was so thankful it was "no worse" that I could not stop to complain. I spent a busy week in New York, revisiting but few of the familiar places. The Hygienic Institute has been repaired and much improved in outward appearance. The first time I called, all the people I wanted to see were at the wedding dinner of the principal physician, Dr. MILLER; so I had to go another day. I passed the place where Barnum's Museum was burned. Men were at work clearing away the rubbish, and digging deep enough to set one of our country houses all below ground, or nearly. We sailed from New York on the 23d of Nov. in the steamship Albemarle, of the Livingston Line from New York to Richmond. Going on board, we received a foretaste of what was in store for us. Colored people were doing whatever was to be done, inside. I learned nothing about the sailors. I saw but two white persons connected with the ship—the captain and parser. In the harbor we saw the noble ship Atlanta, of the Aspinwall line, lying at quarantine. It came nearest my ideal of a sea-going vessel of anything I have ever seen. The hospital ship, Florence Nightingale, lay at some distance, with the cholera cases on board—as the gentlemen on board ship said. We made the passage to Norfolk in twenty-seven hours, about three hours less than the usual time. At Norfolk, again, there were only colored people in waiting,—hackmen and porters down to boys of ten years old who were ready to earn a few cents by carrying a satchel. We took a hack to No. 5 Freeman street, the residence of the teachers in Norfolk. The family consists of the Superintendent, Mr. H. C. Percy, a brisk, live young man of twenty-three or four, a young lady housekeeper and seven or eight teachers. I have seldom seen a company of young people seem to enjoy themselves better than they. They spent a half hour before tea discussing matters connected with the school, from which we gathered some hints with reference to our labors. One of the teachers showed us some compositions, written by the colored children, which she was correcting. One, by a lad of fifteen, I believe she said, interested me much. It was entitled, "What I mean to be," and was a series of good resolutions, such as I suppose boys often form. One of his expressions was, "I do not mean to be a loafer going from place to place. I mean to have a home." He closed with, "I mean to be an honor to my mother and my dear teachers."

A hack took us out to the Farm, nine miles from Norfolk. The scenery accorded so well with the descriptions I have read of Virginia, that I was hardly conscious of seeing anything new. The road was level; the country looked very much like an old blackberry field grown up to young pines. The pine here is a long-leaved species, called hard or yellow pine. Taylor Farm is an estate of seventeen hundred acres, now held by the Government. Our house stands on the south side of the little bay enclosed by Willoughby Point. The bay is called Bemis Bay. The Rip Raps and Fortress Monroe are plainly visible from our windows. If you could see the shipping we see in Hampton Roads, you would understand better than you ever did the definition you used to learn in Geography of a Road. Over two hundred vessels were wind-bound there a short time since, and the appearance at night, when each seemed to have a light in sight, was very fine.

I have a chance to send this to Norfolk today. If I neglect it, I may have to wait a week, so will close here for this time.

Truly Yours, E. C. H.

Hon. Alexander Henry retired from the office of Mayor of Philadelphia on the first of January, and Hon. Morton McMichael the veteran editor of the North American was sworn in to fill his place.

The Virginia military institute was about being revived when an order was received from head-quarters, Department of Virginia, "abolishing the Military Institute of the State." This order, of course, puts an end to that "machine,"—a machine by which the South manufactured officers to lead its ignorant hords into rebellion.

The Eighth Census report gives the number of copper-smelting establishments in the United States at 10, employing 472 hands and having a capital of \$1,535,000. The cost of materials consumed is estimated at \$4,237,567, and the cost of labor at \$176,720. During the year ending June 1, 10,504 tons of copper were produced, valued at \$4,954,300.

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Manufacturers and Importers of FLUTES, BANJOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, VIOLIN STRINGS, ACCORDEONS and all kinds of BRASS and other musical Instruments.

PUBLISHERS OF SHEET MUSIC. Just published, "THE VOISSE," a new collection of Chants for the Episcopal Service, for opening and closing Voluntary Musical Societies, Glee, and for the Social Circle, by VIRGIL C. TAYLOR. Price—Boards, 85 cents. Cloth, \$1.

BASSINOS' 20 Melodic Exercises. In form of Solfege for Soprano and Mezzo Soprano Voices, intended as exercises for young persons, and composed by CARLO BASSINI, author of "The Art of Singing and Baritone." In two books. Price, each, \$2.50.

PIANO-FORTE CALISTHENICS, a collection of FIVE FINGER, CHORD, and SCALE passages, for speedily developing the muscles of the fingers, and acquiring that degree of flexibility, independence and volubility, which are so indispensable to a good performance on the PIANO-FORTE, by J. B. CALISTO. Price, \$3.50.

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"Sunmer Song," by W. K. BASSFORD. Price 25 cts.
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"Lord, my God, I Long to Know," 181st Hymn, as sung at Grace Church, composed by BRUCE W. WALKER. Price 25 cts.
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"Sweet Spirit" (Follow me), Galop, by CHAS. BRADLE. Price 50 cts.
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"Morning New Leaves," by ADOLPH BERNSTEIN. Price 50 cts.
"Wedding Lancers" by PAUL STEINHAUSE. Price 40 cts.
"Happy Day Dreams," Tranquillo, for the Piano-forte, by CHAS. BRADLE. Price 50 cts.
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Dec 5, 4 mos and

GLORIOUS NEWS!

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We have a splendid assortment of almost everything; from the coarsest Barlape to the finest Brocade Silk, and Trimmings to Match. Our stock is being constantly replenished by orders from New York, and will be sold out!

Small Profits for Cash!

MARTIN BROTHERS do not intend to be undersold (when style, beauty, and durability are taken into consideration) by any establishment between New York and sundown.

OLEAN, N. Y., Dec. 18, 65

HERE

I can't stop advertising because I've quit selling calico for now I want to Sell Farms, Survey Lands, Write Deeds and Contracts, Pay taxes for non-residents, &c.

THEN AGAIN I have a BLACKSMITH "constantly on hand" in the old shop, who hates to have a bare-footed horse pass the shop, and I must tell of it to get him started.

Brookland, Pa., Nov. 10, 1865.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

Cabinet Organs and Chickering's Celebrated Pianos for sale by John B. Shakspear, of Wellsboro, Pa. Persons desiring to purchase can do so by applying to A. L. ENSWORTH, Esq., at the Bingham Office, Coudersport, Pa.

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YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale as low as the same qualities can be bought anywhere in the county.

We have on hand a large and varied assortment of Domestic Cottons, comprising BROWN SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS,

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We purchase our goods for Cash and offer them at a very small advance From Cost.

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DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, a full supply At Olmsted's.

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FOR Men, Women & Children, in great variety and cheap At Olmsted's

For Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, in fact everything in the Grocery line, call AT OLMS TED'S.

A full assortment of almost everything that is kept in a country store on hand. We intend to keep Goods that will give satisfaction and sell good articles at the lowest living profit.

AT OLMS TED'S.

Wanted.

Grain of all kinds, Butter, Wool, Sheep Pelts, Furs, Deer Skins. Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid At Olmsted's Coudersport, Pa., Nov'r 18, 1865

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Straw or Stalk-Cutter in market. It has no castings and can be made or repaired in any country town. The Knife is stationary—Box vibrates—feeds itself—cuts on top of the knife—cuts everything square of any length you wish, and you cannot make ragged work of it even with a dull Knife.

Price, \$12. Samples of Machines can be seen at shop of the undersigned. Manufactured and for sale at M. H. GOODSSELL, Coudersport, Pa., Oct. 2, 1865.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA. DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and sexual systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13 Jy 1864.

COUDERSPORT AND SHIPPEN STAGE ROUTE.

MESSRS. GLASSMIRE & WHITE'S daily line of Stages will leave Coudersport, and further notice, at 8 o'clock in the morning, arriving in Shippen about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and will leave Shippen on the arrival of the morning train, at 10:30, arriving in Coudersport about 5 o'clock, P. M.

Travelers are referred to the Time-Table of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, which will be found annexed in this paper, for further particulars about the advantages of this route. New York passengers will save 30 MILES TRAVEL AND 5 HOURS TIME by taking this route in preference to that of the Erie Railway. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN SHIPPEN AND NEW YORK. Fine, new, comfortable wagons and good teams are kept on the Stage route. Packages and Express business attended in with care. D. F. GLASSMIRE, MILES WHITE, Props Coudersport, Pa., Oct. 9, 1865.

Notice.

GERMANIA, Potter Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1863. NOTICE is hereby given that Charles B. Buser, now or late of this county, holding the following described property, has not yet paid any consideration whatever for the same, and all persons are hereby warned not to purchase any of said property of the said Buser before the decision of the Court is given in this case, and C. Buser has paid to me the consideration money therefor.

The following is the property: 1st. A certain tract of land near the Germania Mill, in warrant 5075, Abbott township, Potter county, Pa., containing about 204 acres.

Also 25 acres in warrant 5078 and adjoining the above.

2nd. A certain tract of land, with Mill and improvements thereon, near Kettle Creek, in warrant 5819, in Stewart township, Potter county, Pa., containing about 204 acres.

C. Buser holds also in trust warrant No. 2501, in Gales township, Tioga county, Pa., on the road leading from Germania to Galeton, containing 850 acres.

WM. RADDE